

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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YORDANOV ON ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH MEXICO

FL052130 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2024 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 5 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- Thanks to its growing economic potential, Mexico is in a position to establish successful economic cooperation with all nations, asserted Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers. After meeting with President Jose Lopez Portillo, the visiting official said that in the coming years Bulgaria would be one of the countries with which Mexico will maintain active trade on the basis of mutual interests. During a press conference held at the Los P'los Carranza Hall, Georgi Yordanov said cooperation and friendship between the two peoples is exemplary and contributes toward establishing peace in the world. He said the possibility for expanding future economic relations is increasing.

BCP GREETIS GUYANESE PROGRESSIVE PARTY CONGRESS

AU051518 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Aug 82 p 8

[Report on greetings message from the BCP Central Committee read by Krum Vasilev, member of the BCP Central Committee, at the 21st Congress of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana on 3 August in Georgetown]

[Text] Georgetown, 3 Aug (BTA) -- Although we are separated by thousands of kilometers, the Bulgarian communists are acquainted with and highly appreciate the loyalty of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the BCP Central Committee greetings address says. We know and highly appreciate your struggle for the unity of the workers class and all progressive forces in your country on the basis of a democratic, anti-imperialist program. We remark with pleasure that this struggle of yours is entirely in the spirit of the Marxist-Leninist theories conceived by Georgi Dimitrov, the great son of the Bulgarian people and outstanding leader of the international communist and workers movement, whose birth centenary we widely celebrated in our country this year.

Krum Vasilev briefed the delegates to the congress on the international theoretical conference held in June 1982 in Sofia on the subject of Georgi Dimitrov and our time, as well as on the successes achieved by the Bulgarian people in building a developed socialist society. He briefed them also on the work to implement the tasks assigned by the 12th BCP Congress. Krum Vasilev cited "the tasks of all tasks" as Comrade Todor Zhivkov described at the theoretical conference held in Sofia and then continued quoting Todor Zhivkov: "Now, in the period of the eighties of our century the main danger threatening mankind is nuclear disaster, which is mainly represented by American imperialism, and it is the task of all tasks to build a united front of the antiwar and peace-loving forces and of all those who realize that there is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence."

The greetings message of the BCP Central Committee closes with the statement that the BCP and the Bulgarian people will in the future continue to make their contribution to the accomplishment of this most important task concerning all mankind. The Bulgarian communists are and will continue to be in solidarity with the struggle of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana for peace, democracy and socialism. Krum Vasilev, member of the BCP Central Committee, presented a bust of Georgi Dimitrov, Bulgaria's great son, as a gift from the Bulgarian communists to the congress in Guyana.

ANGOLAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITING SOFIA

AU041922 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Sofia, August 4 (BTA) -- The contacts between the Bulgarian trade unions and the National Union of Angolan Workers are active and friendly. This was stated at the opening of the talks between the two TU [trade union] centres here today.

The head of the Angolan delegation, Mr (Joao Pedro Gunzi), secretary of the National Union of Angolan Workers, emphasized the great importance of the experience of the Bulgarian trade unions for the Angolan trade union work. The Angolan delegation today evinced interest in the economy and planning, the communal (?servicing) and the labour and legal defence.

Mr (Joao Pedro Gunzi) said that the National Union of Angolan Workers has made progress in the organization of its structure and that it successfully fulfills its tasks at the stage of national restoration.

He pointed out that the major difficulty now is the war imposed on Angola by the South African racists. That is why one of the union's key tasks is the defence of the territorial unity of the country.

The two delegations expressed willingness to expand their cooperation.

The delegation was received today Mr Georgi Evgeniev, deputy-chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian trade unions.

FILIPOV SPEAKS AT KREMIKOVTSI COMBINE

AU051830 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] A special session of the Ministry of Metallurgy and Mineral Resources extended collegium has been held in Kremikovtsi. Comrades Grisha Filipov, Todor Bozhinov, Stanish Bonev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Petur Mezhdurechki, chairman of Sofia City People's Council, attended the session.

Grisha Filipov pointed out in his speech the basic trends toward which the collective of the Kremikovtsi combine and the Ministry of Metallurgy and Mineral Resources should direct their efforts.

Some concrete decisions were made that will guarantee conditions for a rapid intensification of the production and development of the Kremikovtsi metallurgical combine.

BOZHINOV READS REPORT AT POWER SUPPLY CONFERENCE

AU051820 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] A national conference on matters of effectively utilizing raw and processed materials, fuels and electric power in 1982 and during the Eighth 5-Year Plan was held at the Lyudmila Zhivkova Palace of Culture. The conference was chaired by Comrade Grisha Filipov.

Comrade Todor Bozhinov read a report on launching a nationwide struggle for the thriftiest utilization of raw and processed materials, fuels and electric power. He pointed out that a number of ministries, main departments and economic enterprises have allowed serious shortcomings to occur in elaborating and mastering new productions and technologies and have not fulfilled the task assigned to them to reduce material expenditures by 2-3 points.

PEACE MARCHERS HOLD RALLY IN BRATISLAVA

LD052220 Prague CTK in English 1945 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Bratislava [no date as received] -- The Slovak capital was the last stop of the Peace March '82 on Czechoslovak territory on Thursday.

At a peace rally here, attended also by Chairman of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee and member of the Presidium of the World Peace Council Bedrich Svestka, Chairman of the Federal Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Anti-Fascist Fighters Frantisek Miseje recalled that since the end of World War II the United States resorted to the use of military force or the threat to use force in more than 200 cases. This policy of sabre-rattling is bringing mankind to the verge of a catastrophe.

Beryl Huffinley of Great Britain pointed out that in Britain peace marches are held to protest against government policy but in Czechoslovakia the marchers were supported by the Czechoslovak Government.

Wojciech Zurkowski of Poland warned against the horrors and suffering that a war in which nuclear and neutron weapons would be used would bring about, stressing that the only way is to unite all the world's peace (?forces) to halt the arms race.

Suzanne Sohn of Austria voiced indignation over the U.S. policy resulting in increasing tension and conflicts, such as the present Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people.

In a resolution addressed to the U.N. secretary-general, the participants in the rally demanded that the governments of the U.S. and other NATO states should seriously consider the Soviet peace proposals and embark on constructive talks on halting the arms race and on disarmament.

The Peace March '82 will cross the Czechoslovak-Austrian border tomorrow.

PITRA VISITS SLOVAK AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS

LD051552 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Frantisek Pitra, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, arrived in Nitra District today in conclusion of his 3-day working visit of the Central and West Slovak Regions. The farmers of Nitra District completed the harvest on more than 40,000 hectares several days ago. At the district agricultural administration office Comrade Pitra met with officials of some agricultural enterprises of the West Slovak region. They discussed the progress and results of the harvest in the region and topical questions of animal production and fodder economy.

REGIONAL PARTY SECRETARY ON HARVEST, YOUTH

AL040951 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Aug 82 p 3

[Interview with Vaclav Hajek, leading secretary of the Central Bohemian CPCZ Regional Committee, by Vaclav Pergl: "Giving One's Know-How and Heart to the Common Cause" -- date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Does self-satisfaction prevail [in the Central Bohemian Region]?

[Answer] There is no reason that it should. After all, 13 enterprises out of 72 have not fulfilled their plans in adjusted added value [upravené vlastní výkony]. They owe production valued at Kčs137 million. The region's tasks in construction were not fulfilled in the first half-year.

[Question] What will the harvest be like?

[Answer] The fruit and vegetable situation will be good. We wish it would be like this every year -- that a spring frost would not destroy the blooms. Because of the great drought in May, the grain harvest will be reduced by about 15-18 percent. The harvest of early potatoes is good and there also is a prospect of a good late potatoes' harvest. Thus far neither corn nor sugar beets looks bad. But harvest time is still a long way off.

[Question] How does the output of animal products look?

[Answer] Farmers are fulfilling deliveries of meat and eggs, but they owe nearly 10 million liters of milk. Last year's poor fodder harvest has played a decisive role here. Many shortcomings stem from the poor work of zootechnicians and those who tend cattle, but they also result from the work of agronomists, chairmen or directors of farms, and responsible personnel in agricultural administrations. Also the work of party organizations plays a role here.

[Question] You have mentioned the youth, whose organization is about to hold its third congress. Certainly also in the Central Bohemian Region many candidate members of the party come from the ranks of the Socialist Youth Union.

[Answer] There are more than 82,000 members of the Socialist Youth Union in the region. More than 11 percent are members or candidate members of the party. Even though the share of the youth union in recommending party candidate members has been increasing, there are still a number of the youth union organizations which are only inadequately taking advantage of collective sponsorship [rúcitelství]. Last year, the primary youth union organization was the sponsor of only 43 percent of the candidate members enrolled from the ranks of the Socialist Youth Union. And that is not enough.

OFFICIALS RECEIVE VISITING DIGNITARIES 5 AUG

Czinege: Soviet Delegation

LD051914 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Budapest, August 5 (MTI) -- Army General Lajos Czinege, Hungarian minister of defence, received the delegation of 'DOSAAF', the Soviet partner organization of the Hungarian Federation of National Defence (MHSZ), on Thursday. The delegation, headed by Fleet Admiral G.M. Yegorov, chairman of the Central Committee of 'DOSAAF', is currently in Hungary on the invitation of MHSZ. Also present at the meeting were Jeno Kovacs, deputy department head of the HSWP Central Committee, and Brigadier General Lajos Kiss, secretary-general of MHSZ.

Pullai: France's Fiterman

LD051354 Budapest MTI in English 1024 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Budapest, August 3 (MTI) -- French Minister of Transport Charles Fiterman arrived in Budapest Wednesday evening for an official visit on the invitation of Hungarian Minister of Communications and Posts Arpad Pullai. At talks, the two sides will inform each other about the transport targets of their countries and will review the state of Hungarian-French transport relations and the possibilities of further developing these. Charles Fiterman was met at Budapest's Ferihegy Airport by Arpad Pullai, and Jacques Lecompt, ambassador of the French Republic to Budapest.

Nemeth: Fiterman

LD052054 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Karoly Nemeth, secretary of the party Central Committee, has received Charles Fiterman, French minister of state for transportation. The politician, who is a member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the French Communist Party Central Committee, is visiting Hungary at the invitation of Arpad Pullai, minister of communications and posts. Karoly Nemeth and Charles Fiterman discussed the international situation and the possibilities for the further expansion of Hungarian-French relations.

OFFICIALS, SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE ON PEACE MARCH

LD051304 Budapest MTI in English 1013 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Budapest, August 4 (MTI) -- Programmes of the international Peace March '82 continued on Wednesday afternoon in Budapest with an international press conference. The guests and journalists were greeted by Mrs Nandor Sebestyen, president of the Hungarian Peace Council, then Jeno Kovacs, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary (KISZ) took the floor. He said that KISZ played a considerable role in organizing the series of events in Hungary of the Peace March '82, as the fight for peace is an organic part of the policy of the youth federation. For example, the message reflecting the efforts of the Hungarian peace movement was signed by more than 650,000 Hungarian youths.

Answering a question about the probable results of these demonstrations, the Soviet representative of the Peace March '82 said that concrete, accepted documents of a meeting are not the sole and exclusive criteria of the meeting's success. An important achievement is that the youths representing the various peoples of Europe get acquainted with the lives and thoughts of each other, and the common aim promotes that they become closer to each other on the basis of mutual confidence.

The Soviet delegate also said that agreement has been reached on issuing a joint appeal in which they call on the powers having nuclear weapons not to be the first to use destructive means threatening humanity.

Replying to questions at the press conference, the participants emphasized: Everyone could participate -- without restriction -- in the peace march, there were no political or other conditions. In connection with this they referred to the fact that Western press doubts the spontaneity and sincerity of the manifestations by saying that "these are previously planned and directed".

This peace march unanimously refutes this -- emphasized the delegates.

One of the American participants of the Peace March '82 announced that a large-scale peace march is scheduled to be held in Washington in 1983, in as much as the government does not take steps to prevent it.

Some of the participants of the Peace March '82 visited the Pioneer and youth camp at Csilleberc, Budapest. The guests were greeted by Julia Nagy, deputy leader of the camp, who then informed about the work which the Hungarian Pioneer Federation carries out in the interest of educating youths for peace, active patriotism and in strengthening respect for other peoples.

A mass rally was then held at the Csilleberc camp.

The message of the Peace March '82 to Hungarian youths was let forth at the rally. Among other things, the document emphasizes: "Our goal and mission is satisfying the most important wish of the peoples to proclaim and demand peace. Join forces with us, we must act for peace."

In the afternoon the peace fighters -- together with hundreds of youths from Budapest -- marched along the streets of downtown Budapest with signs demanding disarmament and international security. On reaching city hall, they were met by Zoltan Szepvolgyi, chairman of the Budapest Metropolitan Council, who appreciated the significance of their mission and emphasized that these actions contribute to strengthening peace and European security, deepening the friendship of peoples and eliminating prejudices.

Participants of the Peace March '82 then saw the sights of Budapest.

GOVERNMENT ADOPTS ENERGY-SAVING RESOLUTION

LD051926 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Budapest, August 5 (MTI) -- At its Thursday meeting the Council of Ministers surveyed the state of energy supply and the experiences of the implementation of the government programme on energy economy -- on the basis of the report of the Economic Committee. To further the reduction of energy and fuel consumption, the Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on the modernization of the fining system in energy economy. Under the resolution the use [word indistinct] granted for the rationalization of energy economy and the economic energy husbandry of publicly financed institutions will be controlled in the future. Severe fines will be imposed on overconsumption and improper use, and the sum gained this way will be spent on encouraging rational energy utilization. The government approved the resolutions of the Economic Committee on the production of energy saving illuminators, the better utilization of the natural gas resource and the more economic use of power resources.

RZECIPOSPOLITA COMMENTS ON TRADE UNIONS' FUTURE

AD051215 Warsaw RZECIPOSPOLITA in Polish 2 Aug 82 p 1

['JAL' commentary: "The End of the First Stage"]

[Text] Over 6 months have already passed since the publication of the "Proposals for Discussion on the Future of the Trade Union Movement." From the thousands of letters which reached the press, radio, television and the office of the Council of Ministers during this period, a real picture of working people's wishes and ideas concerning the future of the trade union movement emerges. This picture was mirrored in Deputy Premier M. F. Rakowski's speech during the last Sejm session, which closed, as it were, the first stage in discussions.

Nevertheless such issues still remain open as independence and self-management, the union movement's model and its organizational structure. Problems concerning partnership between employers and workers also demand settlement. Decisions on these key issues will be contained in future laws controlling the activity of workers' trade unions and the representation of other social groups' interests.

Despite what solidarity extremists say, the discussion which is going on is not an attack on this union and on all its values. On the contrary, an exchange of views is essential. It is also essential on the part of Solidarity members, more than on anyone else perhaps, because Solidarity members are best able to appraise their own activity. Naturally, it must be a meritorious and objective appraisal. For without general discussion and exchange of views and opinions, it is impossible to work out really democratic concepts for the country's social life.

The events of the last few years have shown that trade unions must be active and that the national economy cannot function effectively without workers' interests being properly represented. The aim of the coordinating commission attached to the Council of State, on whose forum the debate on trade unions will now take place, is to create the right conditions for the rebirth of an active and representative trade union movement.

GLEMP TOLD OF GDANSK PRISON BRUTALITIES

NC051716 Paris AFP in English 1701 GMT 5 Aug 82

[By Jacques-Michel Tondre]

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 5 (AFP) -- Guards in Gdansk prison (?stripped) and beat up internees last month after Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski's speech announcing measures easing martial law, according to an eyewitness account received by the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE bureau today. The original text, certified by Gdansk lawyer Acek Taylor as conforming with testimony from prisoners in the jail, was dated August 2 and submitted to the Roman Catholic primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp.

According to the document, the incidents, which occurred on July 23 and 24, were defended by prison authorities as a "preventive measure" after a rumor that the prisoners planned a hunger strike. There had been a certain amount of agitation in the prison after General Jaruzelski's speech on July 21, when the prisoners expected him to announce an amnesty.

At 5:30 A.M. on July 23, guards armed with clubs entered the cells. They brought out the prisoners singly, forced them to strip, and then beat them up, the document said. According to the document, prisoners who resisted were taken to a room, splayed across tables, and "beaten with more selectiveness." At lunchtime, any prisoner who lacked appetite was taken back to the room for a beating. About 20 young prisoners were also taken to the showers, doused with hot water for 40 minutes, and beaten up again. Police dogs without muzzles were unleashed against some prisoners.

The document was submitted to Archbishop Glemp yesterday, along with six letters from Gdansk region parents who asked him to intervene on behalf of their children, aged 17 to 20, arrested for violating martial law. The parents did not deny the charges against their children, (pamphlet-distribution and membership of a "subversive" organization), but expressed fears over their children's health and the fact that they were jailed with common criminals. Msgr Glemp told the (?parents) he would approach the authorities, but could not promise any results.

PAPER REPORTS PREMIER'S WARSAW STEELWORKS VISIT

AD051228 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Cezary Rudzinski report: "General Jaruzelski Visits Warsaw's Steel Workers"]

[Excerpts] On Saturday 31 July Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and premier, visited the workforce of the Warszawa foundry. He was accompanied by Marian Wozian, PZPR Politburo member and first secretary of the PZPR Committee in Warsaw, and by Gen Div Mieczyslaw Debicki, mayor of Warsaw.

The premier was also greeted by welder Stefan Wietrack, who told him that he was going to have his lunch in the canteen. "Let us go together," the premier said, "and see what kind of food you get there."

In the canteen the premier asked Jozef Popczyk whether the soup was good and was told that it was not too bad, but that one had to stand in line with dozens and dozens of other workers to get it. The workers in the canteen surrounded the premier and complained about slow service, the lack of tea and about waste -- things anyone could see.

The general talked with workers about working conditions, the difficulties of commuting, wages, the supplies received by another Warsaw foundry and the work of the social commission. Several workers criticized the wage system, aired their dissatisfaction with supplies and drew attention to the increasingly harrassing shortage of footwear and socks.

Workers also complained about other enervating defects of our social life and sharply criticized the work-shirkers in town, whereas the foundry is short of workers. They said that those who do their jobs have to work for others as well. "Is it not possible to force such drones to work?" They asked the general. "We have submitted a bill to the Sejm in this connection, but it also has its opponents," the general explained.

Another harassing problem raised by workers was the supply of industrial goods. The premier explained that the government had decided to launch the sales of some goods -- footwear, for example -- via large work enterprises.

Workers brought up the problem of unfavorable wages in their foundry compared with construction trades or the municipal sanitation enterprise.

"If people are reluctant to work in the foundry," the premier said, "then it is necessary to provide fiscal incentives to make foundry work profitable. Wage proposals must be consulted with the workforce, which should state how it wishes to have the available funds divided."

Responding to problems whose solution is beyond the potential of the Warszawa foundry, he added: "We will do all we can to improve the country's situation, but this takes time."

Ryszard Klos, an electrician in the W-45 shop, wanted to know when martial law would be revoked. The premier repeated in brief what he had said in the Sejm not so long ago:

"If the changes in the country unambiguously indicate that the situation is normalizing, the Military Council of National Salvation will apply to the supreme bodies of state power to suspend martial law. It is the intention of the council to have such conditions mature before the end of this year."

R. Klos' other question was on the pope's visit to Poland. The premier said that the visit was expected to take place in 1983 and that its issue had been settled between the Polish authorities and the pope.

"There are rumors," R. Klos said, "that Lech Walesa is in a hospital in Warsaw. Is this true?"

"No, it is not true," W. Jaruzelski replied. "Walesa and his large family are in good conditions."

After nearly 3 hours of his visit to the Warszawa foundry the premier and his party went to the office of the general manager to sum up the visit. Here are some of the most important impressions aired by Gen W. Jaruzelski:

We have come here purposely on a Saturday, he said, to stress that we appreciate the job of the people who do continuous work under difficult conditions. We have come here without prior notice to see the foundry's life as it is. We have been able to form some views on this subject, which is not enough for a firm evaluation, but which is food for thought.

The premier then discussed two issues. The first issue was the subjective factors, that is, the problems the foundry can solve by itself. The second issue was the objective factors, which are most often out of the foundry's control. Discussing the first issue, he said:

The foundry has not done all it could to take due care of its workers. The impression is that the workers are here for the foundry and not vice versa. There is no place for situations such as occurred in the canteen, where workers waste their time, are unable to buy soup and have no tea to drink. This issue can and must be solved. If there are difficulties with women cooks and with charwomen on Saturdays, then their job should be done by ladies from the office. Perhaps extra funds should be assigned for this purpose, but the issue must be solved.

We have also noticed many other problems which the foundry should be able to solve. Even though some workers did exaggerate in listing their complaints and reservations, we must not acquiesce in the fact that, for example, the air conditioning is defective, that it is impossible to provide working shirts for workers, that there are difficulties with water in the works bath and so on. There are many problems whose solution should be given greater attention so that workers may not be additionally irritated because there are enough other causes for their present irritation.

Premier W. Jaruzelski then stressed the need for closer contacts between the foundry's management and party organization on the one hand, and workers on the other, as well as for the knowledge of workers' problems and moods. The workers also should be aware of the problems of the foundry and the country and should have an understanding for the decisions we make.

Discussing the problems whose solution is outside the foundry's control, the premier said that it was necessary to solve the problem of commuting to and from the foundry and that there must be improvements in commuting and in the supplies and transportation of scrap to the foundry.

Referring to the talks and observations concerning the economic reform in the Warszawa foundry, the premier stressed that whatever gives rise to doubts should be clarified. The Warszawa foundry, he said, is one of the consultants of the economic reform, and if there are any obscurities and irregularities in the sphere of wages, for example, they must be put right. Referring to the foundry workers' discussion about the new association of the producers of iron and steel, General Jaruzelski said:

If you think that such an association is something bad submit proposals and we will improve it so that you have no reason to assume that we want to curb the independence and self-managing powers of enterprises. We are entering a difficult political period and we should not do anything to create additional tensions.

The premier also said that the Warszawa foundry is of enormous importance for our economy and that the apparatus of power appreciates the hard work of its workforce. This is why we expect, he said, that precisely the Warszawa foundry will turn the terms such as reform, self-management and initiative into examples worthy of following by the entire country.

'UNAUTHORIZED' RAKOWSKI REMARKS ON WALESA PUBLISHED

LD061134 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 6 Aug 82

[From the press review]

[Text] In the column "Voices From the Country" ZYCIE WARSZAWY publishes a report by the Wroclaw GAZETA ROBOTNICZA on a meeting between Mieczyslaw Rakowski and Wroclaw activists from national rebirth and accord committees. The deputy premier replied to several dozen questions, and the papers have published an unauthorized selection of Mieczyslaw Rakowski's answers to some of them. One of the questions was about the reactivation of trade unions, including Solidarity. I am of the opinion, Deputy Premier Rakowski said, that we should not hurry to reactivate trade unions. This is because after such great upheaval as Poland and the Polish working class have experienced, a reactivation of any trade union structure of the past would be a serious mistake in practice -- perhaps not so much a political mistake, as a social one.

In reply to a question about what is happening with Walesa, Mieczyslaw Rakowski said, I quote: He is well. He is in one of the centers which Gierek, Jaroszewicz and Babiuch built for themselves sometime in the past. His wife and children are with him during holidays. I have not spoken with Walesa since December but I know he views his activity differently today. I admit that the union had been used. However, the problem is that I have heard many expressions such as this from Walesa. He is a man with very inconsistent views. He will be interned for as long as the situation demands it, even if only for his personal safety. His internment is undoubtedly a difficult problem, but it is necessary in our country's conditions. Of course, this does not write him off as a person, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski said.

OBODOWSKI CHAIRS ECONOMIC COMMITTEE MEETING

LD052340 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] The Council of Ministers Economic Committee met today and was chaired by Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski. The session was attended by Deputy Premier Andrzej Jedynek and Prof Czeslaw Bobrowski chairman of the Consultative Economic Council.

As the Government Press Office reports, the committee examined proposals presented by the Council of Ministers Planning Commission aimed at increasing production in the second half of the year. It was affirmed that even in the present conditions with inadequate imports of raw and other materials it is possible to increase industrial production by about 5.5 percent as compared with the first half of the year, and increase production slated for export to Western countries by 3.8 percent.

The Economic Committee instructed the concerned departments to rationalize employment, streamline supply of materials, improve the functioning of transportation and replace imports with domestically produced materials. It was also decided to increase production of copper, silver and cement, ceramic and glass industry products and (?plastics). The Economic Committee also examined today the issue of quality of industrial goods and in particular goods slated for the domestic market.

MINISTER ATTENDS WARSZAWA STEELWORKS CONFERENCE

LD052325 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] A social and economic conference, which summed up the production results of the past 7 months took place today at the Warszawa steelworks. Zbigniew Szalajda, minister of metallurgy and engineering industry, took part in the conference. It was stated at the conference that the workers are working well. The fact that the enterprise achieved a profit of over Z2 billion in the first 6 months of this year testifies to this. It was noted that Z465 million have been allocated as bonus which is to be distributed among the workers. A pay system based on incentives is to be introduced soon. Conditions exist for the rebirth of workers' self-governments.

There are, however, impermissible cases of negligence and transgressions especially in the organization of work and welfare facilities. It has been made incumbent upon the administration to carry out, among other things, a modernization of the plant's facilities. In order to improve the working conditions 40 air-conditioners will be purchased for [words indistinct] and some of the necessary spare parts for 200 other airconditioning and ventilation units. The Warsaw voivoda will assign regions by the end of September for multi- and single-family housing for steel workers. It is envisaged that 200 flats and 200 single-family houses will be completed by 1985. In the next 5-year period 800 flats and 600 houses will be finished.

ECONOMIC EXPERT DISCUSSES GUS COMMUNIQUE

AU051032 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Jul 82 p 3

[Ryszard Bilski interview with Dr Marcin Swiecicki, economics expert from the Consultative Economic Council, on the subject of the Main Statistical Office Communique -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] What is your immediate impression after having read the Main Statistical Office communique?

[Answer] My impression is that although there are still negative trends in many areas, for example lower production than last year especially in the processing industry and lower exports, these trends are not as bad as last year. There is visible improvement: The second quarter is better than the first.

[Question] Do your feelings coincide with those of the community?

[Answer] It is the market which counts the most in the community's feelings. The availability of basic food articles has improved; however, this is not so much the results of increased production and supply as of higher prices and wider rationing. So the community has paid for better availability by higher prices and greater restrictions which rationing imposes. Solutions like these cannot be applied on a long-term basis. Increased production is essential.

Nevertheless, some economic details against the background of the present crisis situation have their justifications: There has been above all a considerable growth in production in the extracting industry and deteriorating work efficiency has been halted throughout the whole of industry.

[Question] The second quarter is better than the first, but will it be...worse than the third? When can we expect to stop the "fall" and start climbing?

[Answer] There are still rather too many unknown quantities to give a precise answer to that question. The basic problem is the difficulties in the supply to industry of raw and other materials and parts imported from capitalist countries. Overcoming these difficulties for good involves achieving the right conditions for repaying our debts and restructuring imports, a large part of which is still taken up by agricultural articles and food. Yet increased exports are necessary more than anything.

[Question] Do you not think that the Main Statistical Office ~~communique~~, although it is comprehensive and enriched by new features, still does not meet the conditions and needs of the reform-implementing economy? For example, there is a lack of basic information on the financial situation of enterprises....

[Answer] I agree with this. We should also learn from the Main Statistical Office ~~communique~~ how many unremunerative enterprises there are and how many there are which can invest and develop. It would be useful to have some sort of information on the scale of reserves and on how existing production potential is being exploited. It is no secret that many enterprises not faced with very great supply and personnel difficulties are not working full steam. They have "settled" at a certain level and are not increasing production.

[Question] Why not?

[Answer] We do not know. We are looking into this problem in the council. Maybe they are afraid of the risks involved in using up all reserves today when the future is uncertain. The current production level "suits" these enterprises since it gives them enough for wages and other social expenses. In my opinion, the reason for not using reserves can also be the excessive tax progression.

[Question] Let us return to the readability of the Main Statistical Office ~~communique~~. We demand that it be expanded, yet in the meantime many readers say that it is already getting them confused.

[Answer] People become confused because the ~~communique~~ has a lot of -- how should I put it -- antisocial data, useful to experts but incomprehensible for the community on the whole. I believe it essential to publish an extra set of guiding reports, which appear every month, "free" from fluctuating. They should present the current trends in the economy. This information is contained in various publications, nevertheless one has to look for it and make additional calculations oneself, and not everyone knows how to do so. The average citizen expects clear, definite and explicit information.

[Question] Has the Main Statistical Office ~~communique~~ confirmed the council's forecasts?

[Answer] It has confirmed our warning. We warned against an unfavorable influence by our payments situation on the processing industry, which is dependent to a large extent on imports from capitalist countries, and we warned against the pressure of inflation. Although this pressure is not so great because we have raised prices and postponed altering the rate of interest on savings, it is still dangerous. We need a consistent and homogeneous anti-inflation policy, without a lot of deviations and loopholes. It should spread the burden of the crisis situation more evenly. I mean to say that prices and incomes during the past 2 years have affected people in cities more than in rural areas. This does not help to strengthen economic ties between cities and rural areas, and it is probably one of the reasons for the continuing poor progress in the procurement of grain.

To conclude, let us seek solutions above all by establishing a proper correlation between income on the one hand and production and supply possibilities on the other, and not by administrative activity and creating easy access to the state treasury for some people.

PROFESSOR DISCUSSES 3-YEAR PLAN PROPOSALS

LD051506 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] In a conversation with PAP representative, Prof (Stanislaw Zawadzki) [spoke] about work on the 3-year plan. He noted that versions have been prepared of the directives of the plan which, proceeding from new methods of planning, should in the final version, consist of four parts:

An analysis of the conditionality of the economic processes, establishment of the tasks and objectives of the plan, determination of the means of implementing it and finally information for economic organizations which would be a kind of directive for working out plans for voivodships or for the plans of certain enterprises. The presentation of these guidelines covers, essentially, the first stage of the work.

There are different versions of these directives. The choice of version will be decided by the Sejm, but first there will be broad consultation among the public. A special group has been set up at the Planning Commission whose task it will be to collate and analyze all proposals and opinions. This material will then be presented to the Sejm and its commissions. We are hopeful that the Sejm will complete its work in selecting the right version of the directives in mid-October.

I believe that what we need now are all kinds of proposals and conclusions concerning the area of shaping the national income, especially searching for possibilities of increasing it under the prevailing conditions.

Some aspects of the economic situation do not depend on us, for example external trade and the further development of imports and the matter of economic restrictions. But we still have to find current funds for imports, which can be achieved by a suitable increase in exports.

The question of working time is also significant. The versions include proposals that nonworking Saturdays should be given up for the next 3 years if the situation enables sufficient raw and other materials to be provided to keep production going.

There are also different interpretations of the general principles of the distribution of national income. We want the population to decide whether collective consumption should be increased at the present rates or whether more emphasis should be put on the rapid development of personal consumption on account of the population's own income, connecting this directly with the incentive function of wages. This is not a matter of weakening the hardship role of the state, that is it is not intended to cut allocations for the health service, education or culture. We refer only to the scale of these allocations taking account of the actual capacity of the state budget.

Planning methods are closely connected to economic reform. The concept of the versions of the plan is based on the conviction that the reform will be consistently implemented, and justification found for its principles concerning in particular more efficient forms of economic management, rationalization of employment of labor, economic use of raw and other materials and the linkage of wages to the amount of production, its quality and suitability.

A directive system including distribution will not be, as until now, an instrument of the central plan. Economic units will retain the right to the independent programming of their development. With the aim of implementing the plan the central organs will make use of economic levers. The system of these levers is now being worked on.

MTI INTERVIEWS NAMIOTKIEWICZ ON NATIONAL ACCORD

LD052005 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw, August 5 (MIT) -- MTI's special correspondent Zsolt Zsebesi reports:

"Following the introduction of the state of emergency and averting the counter-revolutionary danger, the Polish United Workers' Party began to establish with renewed strength the cohesion of all active forces wishing to participate in the building of socialism", said Walery Namiotkiewicz, head of the Ideological Educational Department of the PZPR Central Committee, in an interview with MTI's special correspondent in Warsaw.

"An important step on this road was a joint declaration by the three allied parties and the three lay Christian organizations this July. The document serves the purposes of the Patriotic National Rebirth Movement."

"Today, more than 100,000 persons of various employment and world outlook belong to the movement which is beginning to have definite organizational character. It is open to everyone who accepts the socialist order of Poland and is ready to contribute to leading the country out of political and economic crisis. More and more people come to understand that the PZPR wishes to realize the country's stability in the spirit of socialist democracy, with wide social cooperation, and thereby serves the actual interests of the working class and every Polish citizen."

Walery Namiotkiewicz added that the extreme elements of the "Solidarity" organization, which pretended to safeguard the workers' interests, unmasked their true intentions in the summer of 1981 by refusing to accept and support the idea of national concord based on socialism.

LA VANGUARDIA INTERVIEWS SOLIDARITY'S BOGDAN LIS

PM051351 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 3 Aug 82 p 12

[Ricardo Estarriol pre-22 July interview with Polish Solidarity trade union leader Bogdan Lis: "USSR Will Only Intervene Directly If It Believes Its Interests Are Threatened"; place of interview not specified]

[Text] Warsaw -- The relative social calm that reigns in Poland is due to the prestige of the church and the people's trust in the trade union leaders that have not been arrested. But if these hopes are dashed, "it is not difficult to imagine what course events would take," namely a large-scale social protest in the form of a general strike.

This is the viewpoint held by one of Solidarity's clandestine regional leaders, Bogdan Lis of Gdansk, as expounded during a lengthy interview granted to this paper's correspondent. It is the first interview granted by Lis since he managed to avoid the police dragnet following the proclamation of martial law on 13 December.

Lis, whose radical stance made him an antagonist of Walesa's within Solidarity, is one of Poland's youngest trade union leaders and took part in the strike at the Lenin steelworks back in 1980. He emerged from the ranks of the Communist Party, from which he was finally expelled last year. Lis in Gdansk, Bujak in Warsaw, Frasniki in Wroclaw and Hardek in Krakow are now the four leaders of the clandestine National Committee of Solidarity, whose official activities are still forbidden by martial law.

Lis' Self-Criticism

The interview was given by Lis before the 22 July Polish national holiday, before General Jaruzelski alleviated some of the martial law provisions and decreed the release of the majority of internees.

Lis was not afraid to criticize himself; obviously Solidarity has made mistakes.... "The chief mistake was to despise the enemy, a mistake which I myself did not manage to avoid." After mentioning other errors ("the fear of taking unpopular decisions," "the formulation of plans for reform within the exclusive sphere of the trade union," without sufficient consultation with the government), he acknowledged that "it is impossible for Solidarity to be once again what it was immediately before 13 December" (the day martial law was proclaimed) but added hurriedly that "of course" he believes it "possible that there will be a resurgence of the trade union: otherwise I would not be doing what I am."

"Economic and Geopolitical Situation"

According to the Gdansk leader, the method used by General Jaruzelski ("martial law with kid gloves") reflects reasons of convenience. Lis is convinced that "so-called real socialism has not abandoned its Westward expansion." Therefore, "if in Poland -- a country portrayed as socialist -- they had gone so far as to use the same methods as in Chile, it would have been very difficult to explain certain things to the workers of the West and the Third World, who would have to have been told that the workers were being assassinated for their own good."

The relative Soviet restraint is due also to economic reasons. "At present a Soviet armed intervention would only take place if the USSR's leaders came to the conclusion that their interests were threatened." Lis proved very conciliatory in this regard: "We are aware of the economic and geopolitical situation. We do not want to deprive the communist party of power, because we want a dialogue, which would be pointless if it were conducted with someone with no power. Nor do we want to press for an abandonment of the Warsaw Pact or CEMA, because we realize that we do not live in a vacuum. In view of our economic structure, a break with the socialist countries would cause a disaster."

Last Resort

The Baltic coast trade union leader said he was in favor of a general strike at a time when the results of a secret poll carried out among the workers of the country's major enterprises were not yet known. The results of the poll supported the opinion of Warsaw leader Bujak, who warned of the danger of such a decision ("it would mean proceeding to a revolution with all that it entails"). It must be pointed out that for Lis, too, a general strike should only have been a last resort: "I believe that in a favorable international situation and as long as the issue of the Polish nation struggling for its identity does not disappear from the minds of the world public, we will manage to force the authorities to reach an understanding with society and to abandon violence." At the same time, however, Lis stressed that the next national protest demonstration "will probably occur in 1982." Lis claimed that 70-75 percent of Solidarity's members are convinced that "everything possible has been done to resolve the conflict by (peaceful) political means."

Army and Church

His stance with respect to the Army is extraordinarily cautious. The Army cannot be treated as a monolith. A distinction must be drawn between soldiers on military service -- who have the population's understanding -- and the professional cadres responsible for what has happened.

"The thesis of the Polish Primate's Social Council," Lis said, "has my support and I believe the support of the whole of society.... The church has a 1,000 year-old tradition in Poland and has had very diverse and rich experiences. I am confident that Solidarity and the whole of society will now take advantage of them." At another juncture in the interview he acknowledged that the Polish hierarchy's pacifying voice has been the factor that has restrained possible uncontrollable explosions of hatred within society.

Walesa

Despite his disagreements with Walesa, Lis acknowledges that "Walesa's position since 13 December is noteworthy. Contrary to its predictions the regime has not managed to make him give in. I am confident that he will resist to the end, thus giving an example to all internees who reject offers of emigration or collaboration with the Military Council of National Salvation." However, Lis does criticize one of the statements by the chairman of the rural trade union, Kulaj, who said he was willing to cooperate with the government: "I do not know whether there were any underhand dealings when the program was drawn up, but I believe that the mere fact that he appears on television discredits him."

NEW POLITBURO MEMBER KALKUS VISITS POZNAN

Cegielski Workers Meet

LD031700 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] The problems of the younger generation were the main subjects of the meeting today between the party and economic aktiv of the Cegielski metal industry plant in Poznan and Stanislaw Kalkus, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo.

He stated that the ninth PZPR Central Committee plenum had presented the realistic situation of the younger generation. The plenum did not provide a recipe for resolving all the difficulties, but it outlined the framework for action which everyone should undertake to improve the existing situation and the work and living conditions of the young.

Meets Journalists

LD060150 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Problems and tasks of journalists was the subject of a meeting in Poznan between Stanislaw Kalkus, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and members of the Poznan branch of the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic, secretaries of primary party organizations and heads of the editorial offices of the press, radio and television.

MICHTA COMMENTARY OFFERS SOLUTIONS TO CRISIS

AU051448 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Jul 82 p 3

[Norbert Michta article: "Searching for Roads to Improvement" -- second installment]

[Excerpts] Especially glaring deviations from class policy and principles of justice, as proclaimed by socialism, occurred in the past period in the sphere of wage policy and in the enormous differences in wages for work, which were unprecedented in any other socialist country. Similar perversions occurred in the distribution of apartments, automobiles, foreign vacations and soon. Ideological integrity, competence, professional skills and moral-ethical attitudes counted less and less and were being replaced by plots hatched by cliques, coteries and even families as well as by the myth of managerial efficiency, which was regarded as a criterion of performance.

Generally speaking, we can state that both in the seventies and earlier we were faced with deviations from the general laws of socialist construction (the party's vanguard role, the class character of the party, the principle of internationalism) in favor of the action line that would win everyone's support. I think that this was almost always connected with the struggle for leadership in the party and the state, waged with a great heat and often without a sense of responsibility for the most vital questions. It was a struggle without a pardon.

Wishing to win the trust of all the people, if possible, the party and government leaderships constituted in times of crisis made decisions to liberalize previous policies and to expand the field for the private sector's activities, including trade and services, only to "tighten the screw" again after a time. Such a policy to achieve temporary benefits without observing the principles of class policy delayed and hindered in the final reckoning the process of social transformations. It did not matter whether this policy was called "searching for a Polish model of socialism" or the "construction of a developed socialist society," whether it treated certain problems in a specific and exceptional manner or whether it left certain autonomous sectors in the sphere of socialism. The theory of the "golden mean," "of taking the middle road," and of balancing things in politics, which is not infrequently called tactics, must not be used to forge the ideological image of the party and to strengthen its vanguard role because such activity demobilizes instead of stimulates.

Comparative analyses of the period following October 1956 and the present period indicate considerable similarities between such dangerous phenomena as ideological differences within the PZPR and the discontent of the workers class with the living conditions, which is connected with the rapid enrichment of some groups representing "private initiative" in hiking prices for goods and services, in making large profits by speculating and trading in foreign currencies and so on. The increasing gap between riches and poverty may result in intensifying political, economic and moral crisis. We hope that the Sejm and the party and government leadership will be increasingly effective in controlling and regulating economic life in order to safeguard above all the interests of the workers class, will define more specifically the terms of the private sector's activity and will use the most severe measures in combating profiteering.

The Military Council of National Salvation has contributed and continues to contribute to creating conditions for the state's effective performance, for respect for the law, for better work organization and for a more effective struggle against evil.

The party and government want to cooperate with all the Poles who respect the Polish Constitution, who want to overcome our crisis and to promote socialist renewal. However, there is no place in this cooperation for those who have not given up destructive activities against the socialist system.

Solidarity must not be allowed to resume its previous activities because, led by extremist forces hostile to socialism, Solidarity betrayed its own pledges and statutory decisions. From an organization that was initially a trade union organization, Solidarity transformed itself into a political party seeking to overthrow the socialist system and to set up a bourgeois-democratic republic under the mantle of the "self-governing republic."

The new, rehabilitated trade union movement should be a branch and not a regional movement and should unambiguously espouse the socialist system. Perhaps it would be suitable to name such a movement "the self-governing trade unions of the Polish People's Republic."

U.S. RESPONSE TO EASING RESTRICTIONS REPORTED

LD041204 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] A spokesman of the U.S. State Department has stated that the latest alleviations of martial law in Poland are a step in the right direction. However, they still do not fulfill the basic conditions of the West. He also stated that the alleviations appear to be too cosmetic to suggest easing of sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union to President Reagan. Moreover, according to a deputy U.S. press spokesman, during President Reagan's talks with Vatican Secretary of State Agostino Casaroli, who is visiting Washington, Polish matters were discussed. The spokesman has stressed that both sides, Vatican and Washington, have greeted with satisfaction the easing of restrictions and improvement of the situation in Poland.

PETRESCU-LED ROMANIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISITS

Talks Begin 4 Aug

LD041634 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Aug -- A plenary meeting of the governmental delegations of Poland and Romania was convened today at the 15th session of the Polish-Romanian Economic Cooperation Commission which is meeting in Warsaw.

Opening the session, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and head of the Polish delegation, briefed the participants on the sociopolitical situation in Poland and then (?discussed) the state of the Polish national economy in the context of Polish-Romanian trade relations. These relations, irrespective of crisis phenomena, are far from making full use of the possibilities for commercial exchange and economic cooperation created by the industrial and raw material potential of both countries. This was confirmed in the speech made by Gheorghe Petrescu, head of the Romanian delegation and deputy prime minister, when he pointed to the need for a considerable expansion of cooperation and specialization.

The session will last until 6 August. The two countries' delegations will assess the implementation of the decisions of the 14th session, especially in industrial cooperation and trade exchange for last year and this year, taking a close look at some delays in Romanian deliveries to Poland. They will also discuss the possible use by Romania of free production capacities in Polish industry and Romanian participation in the completion of the construction of some temporarily halted capital investment projects.

Poznan Plant Visit

LD052236 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Some members of a Romanian delegation today visited the Cegielski works in Poznan. The delegation, headed by Deputy Premier Gheorghe Petrescu acquainted itself with the production of engines for ships built in Romanian shipyards. An agreement on deliveries of six engines, three of which have now been handed over, is being implemented. The Romanian side wishes to purchase further high-powered engines. The value of the turnover of the foreign trade bureau of the Cegielski works with Romania last year amounted to 15 million rubles.

LEADERS THANK BULGARIA, ROMANIA FOR GREETINGS

Bulgarian Leaders Thanked

AU051506 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, have received the following telegram from Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Military Council for National Salvation in Poland and from Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic.

We express our sincere gratitude for the greetings and wishes conveyed to us on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of Poland's rebirth.

The fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation existing between our parties, states and people are serving their purpose in the development of socialist construction. They represent an important factor for the consolidation of the unity of the socialist community and for the stabilization of relations in Europe and throughout the world.

Taking advantage of the opportunity, we convey to you, dear comrades, our best wishes for further achievements in the development of socialist Bulgaria.

Romanian Counterparts Thanked

AU061130 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Aug 82 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; and Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Dear Comrades, we want to express thanks for the wishes and congratulations extended on the 38th anniversary of Poland's rebirth.

We also want to express the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the PZPR and the RCP and the Polish People's Republic and the Socialist Republic of Romania will continue to develop in the interests of both peoples, of the community of the socialist countries and peace throughout the world.

We want to take this opportunity to extend cordial greetings to you and the fraternal Romanian people, as well as wishes for further successes in fulfilling the tasks of socialist construction.

[Signed] Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic; and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic.

NONALIGNED FOREIGN MINISTERS DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD052204 Warsaw PAP in English 2034 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw 5 Aug -- A delegation of the foreign minister's committee of nonaligned states led by Miguel d'Escoto, foreign minister of Nicaragua, arrived in Poland today.

The purpose of the visit is to inform Poland as a member of the U.N. Security Council of the standpoint of the non-aligned states on the Palestinian question in the light of Israeli aggression in Lebanon and the indispensable measures needed to check the aggression, liquidate its effects and recognize by the Security Council in an unequivocal manner the legitimate and inalienable rights of the Palestinian nation.

LATE REPORT: DAILY DENIES INTERNEES MALTREATED

AU061015 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 4 Aug 82 p 2

['Stez' commentary: "Without A Martyr's Halo..."]

[Text] During the first months of martial law in Poland, the prevailing conditions in internment centers was one of the favorite topics of European mass media, especially of Polish-language radio stations. As a rule, these conditions were painted in the darkest colors, often with the aid of complete fanciful tales and dirty fabrications. Conditions in internment centers were even compared to those in -- Nazi torture chambers!

However, lies do not last long. In vain did foreign correspondents throw themselves on released internees in the hope of scooping as drastic and sensational details as possible about their supposed martyrdom.

"Our center was a model one", those who were interviewed usually said. "It is considerably worse in other centers..."

The only thing is that somehow none of the released internees had been in those centers where it is "considerably worse", and everyone explained that he had only heard various grim details about internment in those "worse" centers, whereas what he had seen himself was "model".

Now that the huge majority of internees have regained their freedom, foreign correspondents have returned to the conditions of their internment. In order to make their interviews bolder, they are guaranteeing them anonymity at their own request so that their answers may be honest. So what?

"Conditions were severe, though internees were treated civilly" is how an American AP correspondent reports his conversation with an anonymous scientific worker just released from internment. "There was no warm-heartedness between the internees and the guards, but there was also no aggression from either side... One could talk not only about politics, but also about daily problems..."

From the information gained from other ex-internees interviewed by a correspondent from the same agency, it also emerges that the way these people were treated has nothing to do with the apocalyptic vision of terrible persecutions and tortures which have been invented for obvious propaganda purposes by institutions specializing in this field.

The AP correspondent reports what former internees said as follows: "The food was good, improved now and then by parcels from families and by gifts from private farmers (ironically, tomatoes were eaten in April when there were still none on the market), there was hooch in some cells despite the ban on alcohol, one could take a walk, there was local information, leave passes for married men, weddings inside centers..."

This picture does not fit at all what representatives of our antisocialist opposition would like to announce all over the world. These people regard covering the "military regime", in other words the government of their own country, with mud as their prime duty. Some of them would like to be submitted to maltreatment themselves in order to use this maltreatment as a propaganda weapon against the government. Do you think this is a joke or a piece of rhetoric? If you do, then read another extract of correspondence from the American AP agency:

"Some internees say that conditions were too good. Anna Walentynowicz said: 'They were very good and this made us feel all the worse. Our honor not only as women but as people was crushed....'"

After her release, Mrs Walentynowicz also managed to say during a telephone conversation with a correspondent from another American agency, UPI, that "agreement with the Military Council for National Salvation is impossible as long as there is one single Solidarity member in prison, even if he has been 'condemned on the strength of a court sentence.'"

In view of such an obstinate attitude, Mrs Walentynowicz would have liked it better no doubt if she could complain of having been mistreated during her internment and if she could tell foreign correspondents how she had been physically or morally tormented by her guards. It is obvious that she herself would have been ready to suffer.

This sort of attitude has long been the subject of ridicule by the wisdom of our people in the saying: "Cut off your nose to spite your face."

But this was not the case with Mrs Walentynowicz. She had no chance of becoming a martyr in the internment center! Our opponents will not be able to make propaganda material out of this at any price!

Let foreign correspondents who are looking for real facts of maltreatment of prisoners and internees turn instead to Turkey, Chile, El Salvador or some other countries within the United States' sphere of influence, where these facts have been a common phenomenon for years.

CORRECTION TO RZECZPOSPOLITA ITEM ON FARM CONTROL

The item entitled "Daily Calls for Greater Farm Produce Control," published in the 5 August Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on Pages G 6-7 is corrected as follows: On page G 7, the penultimate line in the penultimate paragraph should read: "The quality of milk is still assessed by the Gerber method of 1890...."

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURE INSPECTION -- On the recommendation of Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski chairman of the Council of Ministers, from 8-13 August, in all voivodships, the operation of establishments serving the countryside and agriculture will be checked. The inspection aims to check the efficiency of operations of procurement points for grain, cattle for slaughter and of fuel storage depots in parish cooperatives belonging to Samopomoc Chlopska, agricultural circles' cooperative and state machinery center establishments. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 5 Aug 82 LD]

GLOWCZYK MEETS JOURNALISTS -- Jan Glowczyk, candidate Politburo member, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, had a meeting today with the leaders of the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic [SDPRL]. Taking part were Chairman Klemens Krzyzagorski; Deputy Chairmen Florian Druzak and Henryk Mazibjuk; and Secretary General Erazm Fethke. The professional and creative problems of the journalistic milieu and matters concerning cooperation by the SDPRL with journalist organizations of the socialist countries were discussed. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 28 Jul 82 LD]

PRESIDENT NUMAYRI CONTINUES TALKS, ENDS VISIT

Visits Harbors With Ceausescu

AU051010 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 5/8/1982 -- After two days of talks, which passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, of mutual esteem and understanding, on Thursday morning Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Sudanese Socialist Union, president of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, Elena Ceausescu and Mme Numayri left aboard a helicopter for a visit to Giurgiu and Oltenita. The two heads of state are accompanied by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, and Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak, minister of foreign affairs of Sudan.

Presidents Speak at Luncheon

LD050950 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] President of the Republic Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, speaking at a luncheon given in his honor by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, announced his rejection of the policy of subordination and domination pursued by Israel against the Palestinian people. He confirmed that the objective of the Israeli attack in Lebanon is to eliminate the Palestinian presence. President Numayri praised the continuing efforts made by Romania for reaching a just solution which will lead to setting up of an independent Palestinian state.

Romanian President Ceausescu expressed deep anxiety over the aggressive actions of Israel against Lebanon. He confirmed the need for redoubling the political efforts aimed at halting the aggressive actions for a disengagement in Beirut, for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon and for reaching a political solution which guarantees the independence and sovereignty of Lebanon. Ceausescu confirmed his support for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

The two presidents are expected to sign a long-term agreement on cooperation between Sudan and Romania at the end of the meetings which the Sudanese delegation is holding in Romania. The two sides will also sign two agreements: one on economic cooperation and the other on the needs of the national electricity authority. Both sides signed the protocol on political, economic and technical cooperation at the end of the meetings of the mixed Romanian-Sudanese committee. The protocol was signed by the minister of finance and economic planning for Sudan, and for Romania by the secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party.

Ceausescu, Numayri Resume Talks

AU051325 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, chairman of the Sudanese Socialist Union and president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, today continued their official talks on board the Mihai Viteazu presidential vessel during a trip on the Danube. During the talks, the two sides examined new ways and means to continue to expand cooperation between the two countries and to develop and deepen economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Romania and Sudan in fields of common interest.

The party-state leaders of the two countries once again expressed their conviction that promoting bilateral cooperation that will continue to expand even more in the future is fully in keeping with the interests of the independent socioeconomic development of the two peoples. They also stressed the importance of increasing goods exchange and identifying new economic and technical cooperation ventures.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship, esteem and mutual understanding.

Trade Pact, Declaration Signed

AU060728 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0702 GMT on 6 August 1982 carries a live relay from the State Council Palace on the Romanian-Sudanese document signing ceremony following the official friendly visit paid by Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri to Romania. According to the announcer, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Ja'far Numayri are signing "a long-term program-agreement on developing economic and technical cooperation and trade between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic Republic of the Sudan" and a "Joint Declaration on Strengthening Friendship and Developing Cooperation Between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic Republic of the Sudan."

The announcer adds that the ceremony is attended by Comrade Elena Ceausescu, Mrs Numayri, Romanian "party-state leadership members" and the Sudanese officials accompanying President Numayri on his visit. At the end of the ceremony, the two presidents are reported to "warmly shake hands, embrace and drink a glass of champagne to Romanian-Sudanese relations."

The live relay ends at 0710 GMT, without any speeches being made.

Sudanese President Departs

AU060756 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0740 GMT on 6 August 1982 carries a live relay from Otopeni Airport on the departure from Romania of Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri and Mrs Numayri. According to the announcer, the high-ranking Sudanese guest is seen off by President Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and by "Romanian civilian and military officials," as well as numerous Bucharest residents. An honor guard presents arms. The national anthems of the two countries are played, after which the two presidents are reported to review the honor guard. According to the announcer, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Ja'far Numayri take warm leave of each other by shaking hands and embracing.

The live relay ends at 0754 GMT, without any speeches being made.

'BALKANS-82 PEACE MARCH' CROSSES COUNTRY

AU030919 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0745 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 2/8/1982 -- Among the numerous actions taken in Europe, in favour of peace and disarmament, for averting the danger of a nuclear catastrophe, a group of 18 persons from England and other countries marching for peace has recently passed through Romania.

Coming from Greece, the participants in the Balkans-82 Peace March, declared at their arrival in Giurgiu that they are highly appreciative of Romania's consistent policy pursuing the maintenance of peace and the achievement of disarmament, of President Nicolae Ceausescu's tireless activity in this direction, of his initiatives for building a world free of nuclear weapons and of the danger of a devastating war. While in Romania, the participants in the march were received at the National Committee for Peace Defence, where they were informed about the actions taken in Romania for the cessation of the arms race and ensurance of peace.

From Romania, the participants in the Balkans-82 Peace March headed for Austria. In Austria's capital city they will attend a demonstration for nuclear disarmament, to be held on August 6, "Hiroshima Day". That will be the final stage of the Balkans-82 Peace March under the slogan of Preventing a Nuclear War, of The Fight for Disarmament and Detente.

SAWPY'S GRICKOV DISCUSSES INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

LD052146 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1130 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Aug (TANJUG) -- Judging this summer to be a gloomy one on the international scene, Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, illustrated this by stating that detente is completely blocked, the arms race is on an upward trend, and crisis flashpoints are constantly increasing and affecting increasingly broader regions, with two large and dangerous wars in the Middle and Near East. Noting that it is not easy to arrive at an assessment of why the world has come to be in such a crisis, and why the world is coming closer to war and moving further away from peace, he said in a conversation with Belgrade television editor Nikola Vitorovic that it is a question of a conflict between the big powers, the most serious conflict which has occurred since the end of the cold war following World War II.

Unfortunately, there is no prospect of a rapid solution to the current crisis. Rivalry is quite strong, and there are strong tendencies toward rivalry for military, political and economic superiority. After giving this assessment, Grlickov said that such tendencies and rivalries between the big powers are strongly resisted by all countries, especially the nonaligned, for they all feel threatened and feel that they are losing in the political maneuvering for the maintenance of their own independence and autonomy.

In connection with the increased danger of war, Grlickov pointed out that crisis flashpoints have again approached Europe. There are even some in Europe itself, he said, and Europe now arises as a new phenomenon in international relations in which unrest and the danger of confrontation have again drawn near the continent which has in the past been the cause of two large world wars. These are reasons for great disquiet.

According to Grlickov, the idea of Europe again becoming a cause of disturbance in the world is not only an academic question. The danger is becoming increasingly more real, Grlickov added, not only because the Middle East, which has become a crisis flashpoint, is a vital point for Europe's stability, regardless of the fact that it is divided. The Middle East region is a vital problem for both East and West Europe, and also for the United States, and in relation to this Israel is an exponent of one policy. [sentence as received]

In this context he also spoke about the degree of danger which would be constituted by an expansion of the military blocs, and the danger of the realization of hypotheses about (?Israel) joining NATO and some Arab countries joining the Warsaw Pact. This would be the start of a new stage in the current crisis and a stage of a new division into spheres of interest, some kind of new Yalta which -- he pointed out -- is a factor of unrest in Europe as long as four decades afterward.

New tendencies toward a new division into spheres of interest are dangerous for the world. Tendencies toward a division into spheres of interest being carried out by the big powers and blocs, Grlickov said, do not bring the world to peace. According to him, this explains the concern of progressive forces in the world and not only of left-oriented forces in Europe, but all of Europe.

Severely censuring the policy of Begin's Government in Lebanon, Grlickov expressed the conviction that attempts at exterminating a people, annihilating the Palestinians, will not succeed. No one has succeeded in doing this in the past, not even Hitler who tried to exterminate the Jews.

What causes most concern, Grlickov said, is the world's indolence. The world's conscience has relaxed, as has that of people in allowing such genocide as Israel wishes to commit, simply annihilating a people. It is also worrying that the United Nation's is increasingly less able to find a solution to prevent direct genocide. In this context Grlickov also spoke about the worrying fact that the Palestinians do not now have the support of the Arabs.

Speaking about the Iraq-Iran war, Grlickov expressed the view that it reduces both politically and morally the value of the Nonaligned Movement's global strategy. The nonaligned have offered the world, he continued, a new formula for relations, peaceful coexistence, which rules out war as a means of solving mutual disputes. The nonaligned countries' program absolutely rules out war or the use of force in the resolution of mutual disputes. The Iran-Iraq war is a denial of this program, and in this sense both morally and politically a certain setback for the nonaligned countries. The Iran-Iraq war has all the components of old classic wars and all the possible ingredients of classic wars are concentrated in this war, aspirations for territorial, ideological and religious domination, Grlickov said.

In this connection the member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium noted that this very war also threatens the holding of the seventh nonaligned summit, apart from the fact that morally and politically it has placed the Nonaligned Movement in an unpleasant and inconvenient situation, to say the least.

Grlickov drew attention to various forces and blocs involved in this war, with their own economic and military-strategic aims and interests. It is difficult to envisage what might happen, who will become even more closely involved in this war, whether there will be any intervention by the big powers, and where the war will end.

In reply to questions Grlickov also spoke about the aspirations of European countries for autonomy, regardless of which bloc they belong to. Pointing to efforts by West European countries aimed at even greater emancipation and at expanding the political room for maneuver in pursuing a more autonomous policy in Europe, and illustrating this with the latest examples, Grlickov noted that Europe as a whole, regardless of the confrontations between East and West and the great degree of distrust, nevertheless has some kind of synthesis which is common, primarily in the economic sphere, but also in the aspiration of eliminating war from the European Continent. The movement for autonomy in West Europe is not an incidental or a short-term need, but a long-term need.

Grlickov expressed the conviction that West Europe's strategy will be pursued systematically and in the long term, and that emancipation should be expected as something natural. Grlickov added that the process of emancipation "within families" is also taking place in East Europe.

Pointing out that the contradictions within "differing families" are chronic and well-known from history, Grlickov said that the existence of two superpowers with differing social systems which hold the balance of military power and which can determine the fate of the world is something new in the world. This has not eliminated contradictions in the world of capitalism, just as it has not eliminated contradictions in the world of socialism.

With its own problems, even the world of capitalism is unable to resolve its own contradictions and it uses force, just as it is well known that force is used in the world of socialism with the lack of ability to resolve by peaceful means contradictions in the context of the socialist countries, Grlickov said. He added that he does not want to be so optimistic as to underestimate the role of the big powers. Nor, after all, should they be underestimated and freed from the responsibility which they have for the fate of the world, he continued, in view of the fact that they have the means of destroying mankind.

In Grlickov's view, the role of the nonaligned and neutral countries in Europe which do not belong to blocs and which are in between the two economic and political groups will continue. He added that he means by this not that one should now expect a phenomenon of countries completely free of both superpowers or blocs, but the aspiration for autonomy is historically irrepressible.

As chairman of the SAWPY Federal Conference Section for Foreign Policy Questions, Grlickov called in his conversation with the Belgrade television editor for even greater democratization of the country's foreign policy and its socialization.

'SERIOUS' WINTER ENERGY SITUATION PREDICTED

FEC Views Fuel Funds, Supplies

LD052230 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1551 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 5 Aug (TANJUG) -- At a session chaired by Dr Mijat Sukovic today, the Federal Executive Council considered the current energy situation and noted the need for efforts to overcome the increased difficulties of keeping the economy and population supplied with oil derivatives, electric energy and coal.

According to the Federal Secretariat for Information, the Federal Executive Council assessed the energy situation as serious and concluded that the republics and provinces must fully provide the foreign exchange funds needed to import crude oil, oil derivatives and coal for coking by the end of the year, in accordance with Yugoslavia's energy requirements. The Federal Executive Council also judged that the republics and provinces should, within the limits of their possibilities, consistently implement measures aimed at ensuring rational consumption and economizing, and in keeping with the available quantities of oil derivatives, they should also adopt restrictive economy measures in order to secure supplies for priority consumers of oil derivatives.

Antic: No Optimistic Forecasts

AU051603 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Aug 82 p 9

[Dragan Antic report]

[Summary] According to the estimate of the Republic Committee for Energy, Industry and Construction, the supply of oil products in the Serbian market is very unfavorable and in some areas even critical. The shortages have been only partially alleviated by imports and by interventions from the federal and the republican oil reserves. In the first 6 months of this year, the consumption of oil derivatives increased 4.8 percent compared with the same period of last year, or 7.5 percent more than envisaged in the energy plan.

In Serbia proper without the two provinces, in the first half of this year, 229,223 tons of gasoline was used, which is 8.4 percent more than the quantity envisaged for Serbia by the federal plan. The Pancevo oil refinery now delivers some 900 tons of gasoline per day and, together with deliveries from the Bosanski Brod oil refinery and from commodity reserves, it is expected that the gasoline supply in Serbia can be normalized.

The market supply of oil, fuel and diesel oil in Serbia was reduced by 7 percent compared with the federal energy plan. Deliveries are somewhat smaller than daily needs but ensure a 95 percent supply of the market. In the first half of this year, Serbia consumed 8.8 percent more heavy oil than during the same period last year, and the demand for this fuel is currently being met. Difficulties may arise when the heating season begins and now is the time to think of importing additional quantities of heavy oil. The market supply of coal in Serbia is not satisfactory. It was planned to buy some 2 million tons of coal in Bosnia-Herzegovina, but only half of this quantity has been delivered so far.

The construction of the gas pipeline in Serbia is behind schedule. Gas consumption in Serbia increased 200 percent compared with the same period last year, but this is still insufficient for gas to replace oil. The electricity supply situation in Serbia is not very rosy. There have been only short interruptions in the electricity supply so far, however, the reservoirs of the hydroelectric powerplants are now only half as full as they are usually at this time of the year. There are no optimistic forecasts for the coming period, and when colder weather comes considerable reductions in the electricity supply can be expected.

KOSOVO INTERIOR SECRETARY SPEAKS AT LC PLENUM

AU041503 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Jul 82 p 6

[Zejnel Zejneli report on the session of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo in Pristina on 28 July]

[Excerpts] Tahir Ajazi spoke about the political security situation at the student center. Having stressed that this center was one of the strongholds of hostile activities, he said that significant results have been achieved recently in stabilizing the situation, but all this has not been enough for a full stabilization. We have formed student aktivs, but in most communes they do not work. More attention should be paid to admissions of students to the dormitories. Last year's mistakes must not be repeated where students indoctrinated with alien ideology were let in.

He said that there are many problems at the student center, and there is also a question of nepotism. Ajazi mentioned 40 employees with family relationships, and he said that these links should be cut and 30 people transferred to other places. Unless we do this, they will be a constant factor of destabilization. We need help to do this, for the behavior of these people has exceeded every limit.

Mehmet Malici [secretary for internal affairs of Kosovo] pointed out that significant results have been achieved and that the security organs worked well in discovering the enemy, but the security service must be further strengthened in cadres and in material. The people who are not in accord with our positions must get out of the field of education, Malici stressed. We have a list of these people, but it seems to me that we lack the courage to tell them that they are not in accord with our positions.

[Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 29 July on page 3 carries a 2,800-word report by M. Antic and S. Haderdjonaj on the same Kosovo League of Communists Plenum, which includes the following passage:

"Speaking about the work of the security organs, who have made a significant contribution to the settling of the political security situation in Kosovo, Mehmet Malici stressed that successes have never been and must never be a cause for complacency, for the very fact that the enemy is still present shows that we must be even more active in our daily actions. As we go along, we must correct all the earlier errors and omissions, directing our actions toward a complete decapitation of the enemy."

["Malici then stressed that along with numerous actions taken in the field of security, there have been many omissions and coverups and much opportunist behavior in the work of inspection services and state administration organs in the communes. Until now nobody has been called to account for such things. It is precisely this that considerably slows down our actions, Malici said, among other things."]

KOSOVO: HOSTILITY TOWARD SERBIAN REPORTED

AU051903 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] The Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of Suva Reka [Kosovo] has announced that yesterday unknown persons cut down 175 grapevines owned by a member of the Serbian nationality. According to the committee's assessments, this misdeed helps the enemy and makes the efforts of the progressive forces led by the League of Communists to stabilize the situation in the province of Kosovo more difficult. The statement adds that a commission of experts has been formed which will determine the level of material damage.

STAMBOLIC, RIBICIC GREET TEMPO ON BIRTHDAY

AU041849 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Aug 82 p 16

[Text] Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent greetings to Svetozar Vukmanovic Tempo on the latter's 70th birthday.

The message of greetings of Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, says among other things: "In your longstanding revolutionary activity in the prewar workers movement, during the national liberation struggle and the socialist revolution and in the post war development you have been and remain an example of a true revolutionary and uncompromising fighter in implementing Tito's ideas and in implementing the revolutionary course of the Yugoslav Communist Party and the LCY."

Vlado Scekic, Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, the highest representatives of the sociopolitical organizations and bodies of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, and others sent greetings to Tempo.

BRIEFS

MIKULIC VISITS KUPRES -- Kupres, 6 Aug (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina, visited Kupres today and took part in the work of the session of the League of Communists Municipal Committee. The session discussed the political and security situation in the area and the actions being undertaken in the interest of the consistent implementation of economic stabilization measures. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1607 GMT 5 Aug 82 LD]